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ABSTRACTS

(1) A Century of Exploration of Party Politics in Socialist Countries
Wang Shaoxing • 4 •

Against the background of the long evolution of political civilization, the new political form of party politics has experienced a century of development in socialist countries. The exploration of this development involves the two general fields of party supervisory activities and national governance by the ruling Marxist party, which are embodied in various aspects, including intra-and inter-party relations and relations between parties and the government and between parties and society, as well as foreign relations. The development covers three historical periods: initiation, pioneered by the Soviet Union; practice and setbacks in many countries; and creative development at a new historical starting point in China, Vietnam and other countries. Over the past century, the establishment of a basic system of party politics in socialist countries and the full rein given to its institutional advantages are closely related to the fact that Marxist ruling parties have been carrying out effective theoretical reflection and value identification, sticking to the truth and rectifying mistakes with unusual strategic focus and a high tactical level and constantly exploring new realms of theoretical understanding and practical development. Party politics in socialist countries in the 21st century is a strong driver of modernization, constantly shaping and improving the force of socialist countries' party political practice. The unity of the two in the historical process of sustainable development of socialist institutional civilization will certainly exert an important and profound influence upon mankind's bright future.

(2) "Nations" before Nationalism: A Historical Survey of the Situation in the West
Zhang Fengyang, Luo Yuwei and Yu Jingdong • 29 •

The anthropological definition of "nation" usually refers to such elements as a common language, customs, cultural continuity and historical memory. However, these elements are also found in ethnic groups. A survey of the history of this concept indicates that the word "nation" entered early modern European politics through a complex discourse competition. Over time, its definition has been profoundly influenced by the construction of the modern state: a common region was viewed as the state's "territory" and a common language as a "national language" that was the same across the country, while shared "origins," "cultural context" and "memory" were in fact reshaped through chronicles of state history and related literary representations. The constitutional provision in the third article of the French Revolution's Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, which attributes sovereignty to the nation, is the classic political expression of nation discourse.

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Definition of the nation as a political community must therefore be based on the spatial scale of the territorial state, with the many ethnic groups living within such a state being understood as communities in the cultural sense.

(3) Seeking the Theoretical Source of Supply-side Structural Reform

Fang Fuqian • 49 •

The theoretical source of supply theory and supply-side structural reform is to be found in classical British and French economics, with their longstanding attention to supply, rather than in the later emergence of Jean-Baptiste Say and Say's law, which attempted to deny the possibility of economic crises. Marx deepened supply theory, holding that production (supply) structure and product (income) distribution structure depended upon the nature and structure of relations of production. This theory has been especially significant in guiding the supply-side structural reform in China. The main reference value of the American supply-side school lies in some of its policy proposals for reforming and managing supply. Supply-side structural reform in China requires construction of a socialist theory of supply with Chinese characteristics.

(4) The Social Composition of Private Entrepreneurs in China: Social Class and Cohort Disparities

Fan Xiaoguang and Lü Peng • 70 •

We use several years of survey data on private enterprises in China to examine the much-discussed topic of the "social composition of proprietors of private enterprises." Nearly four decades of development have seen great changes in the overall make up of private entrepreneurs, with an increasing proportion having market experience and higher education qualifications and not being party members. Dividing the occupational transition of private entrepreneurs into "swapping public positions for the business world," "changes in workplace classification," "crossing boundaries," "springboards" and "grassroots," the survey found significant variations in the occupational transitions of proprietors of large, medium and small businesses prior to launching their enterprises. This is especially true of the proprietors of large enterprises, who are more likely to have moved to the private sector from public sector positions or arrived there via a change in the status of their institutions. Owners of small and medium enterprises, on the other hand, tend to have developed outside the public sector. Multiple regression and coefficient cluster analysis show that educational background and political identity influence the occupational transition of business owners in terms of social class and cohort.

(5) The Principles of Protection of Legal Interests and Proportionality

Zhang Mingkai • 88 •

The principle of legally protected rights or interests has always played a fundamental guiding role in criminal legislation. In recent years, some scholars have suggested substituting the principle of proportionality for protection of legal

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interests. However, the content of this principle offers no advance on the principle of protection of legal interests; moreover, it does not examine appropriateness of purpose, lacks clear standards and leads to abstraction of the concept of legal interest. The occurrence in recent years of criminal legislation that imposes punishments too early or excessively does not mean that the principle of protecting legal interests faces a crisis; rather, it indicates the need to exercise the critical function of the legal interests concept. Of course, the principle of proportionality has methodological significance for implementing the principle of legal interests. In introducing proportionality into the field of criminal law as a supplement to the principle of legal interests, we should avoid simplistic discourse conversion and mechanical adoption. The review of criminal legislation should be carried out in five steps: (1) Is the purpose reasonable? (2) Are criminal penalties an effective means of achieving a reasonable purpose? (3) Is there any substitute for a criminal penalty? (4) What damage may be caused by the use of criminal penalties to protect interests? And (5) What kind of criminal penalty should accompany the corresponding crimes?

(6) Behavioral Law Mechanism Functioning in Lieu of Administrative Organization Law *Ye Bifeng* · 109 ·

The contents of administrative organization law include the rules of horizontal relations between administrative organs, but the administrative organization law in China makes no stipulation about it. This is an inevitable phenomenon usually seen in all countries, and a solution is to set up a behavioral law mechanism which functions in lieu of corresponding behavioral law while reaching a regulating objective. This solution can be designed by adding common laws and separate substantive laws to the constitution or unifying administrative procedure laws. Presently, the behavioral law mechanism in China is defined by separate laws, represented as a document processing system in form and as various particular systems in contents. In particular, respective examination and approval and the mechanism of examination and approval of important documents have worsened the burden of citizens, but joint meetings, administrative agreement and "consultation clause" do not worsen the burden of citizens, and have the meaning of decentralized democracy and equal consultation. As for the behavioral law mechanism functioning in the lieu of administrative organization law, there have the responsibility-means theory, the decentralized cooperation-democratic autonomy theory, the trust-authorization theory and the system-society theory. The early behavioral law mechanism in China was closely related to planned economy, and mostly applied to relations between governmental ministries; and the behavioral law mechanism based on a streamlining and decentralizing reform has been extended from relations between governmental ministries to those between different regions. The administrative examination and approval in China, including the behavioral law mechanism, have been catastrophically excessive, and have to be reformed. The super-ministry reform should be furthered, administrative power should retreat out of the distribution of market resource; and we should clarify local subjects, grant ultimate disposition power to local authorities, distribute local power in the light of governance

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requirements, reduce and optimize horizontal relations between administrative organs, and integrate the behavioral law mechanism by means of unifying administrative procedural legislation.

(7) Western and Chinese Views of Categories Seen from a Linguistic Perspective

Shen Jiaxuan • 131 •

China and the West see categories differently. The West stresses that two categories exist only when A and B are separate, whereas the Chinese stress that two categories can exist when A contains B. Logically, the separation of A and B may result in their intersection, but if the relation between A and B is inclusive, no intersection is possible, as B becomes a subset of A. Separation is analogous to dispersion, but inclusion differs from continuity; although inclusiveness exists within the category of continuity, the two poles remain separate and are not in an inclusive relationship. Distinguishing between "separation" and "inclusion" can help explain linguistic differences between China and the West: in Western (Indo-European) languages and Western linguistic research, one tends to see categorical separation, but the Chinese (Sinitic) language and related linguistic research normally embrace categorical inclusiveness. The former views separation as the norm, and sees categories in terms of "being," stressing logical rationality; the latter sees inclusion as the norm, and sees categories in terms of "there are," emphasizing the consistency of logical and historical rationality. Distinguishing between these two views provides a better interpretation of Chinese concepts and a better explanation of differences between China and the West in terms of thought, behavior and culture.

(8) An Exploration of Pre-Qin Linguistic Philosophy *Zhou Jianshe* • 144 •

Theories of language origin in pre-Qin linguistic philosophy focus on the cognitive process and on exploring the pathways of language formation, revealing the subject—object relations of reflecting and being reflected, the sense organ—content relations of perception and being perceived, and the society—language relations of constraining and being constrained. Pre-Qin referential theory expounds the relations between linguistic symbols and the objects they represent, with a discussion of the relation between objects, names and reference that reflects the logical relationships of the objective world, linguistic symbols and linguistic contents and reveals the isomorphism of language and the world. The philosophy's "categorical theory" deals with the cognitive arrangement of categories of linguistic symbols, indicating the need for language users to be conscious of the nature, scope, relations, reality and social effects of things as well as the functional social content reflected in language; its language "pragmatics" explores language's practical value, principles and methods of use along the three dimensions of symbols and consciousness, symbols and contents, and symbols and expression in studying such principles as compliance with mind, description of reality, and accuracy of referents; and its "hermeneutics" discusses the identification of the semantic information contained within symbols, advocating the understanding of language in terms of cognitive attributes, analytical structure, the

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ordering of definitions, demonstration of equivalence, ascertaining of truth values, etc.

(9) Artifacts as Ritual: With a Focus on Early Chinese Writing *Yan Yuezhen* • 161 •

Artifacts bear the memories of social culture through the continuity of their ritual meanings. Firstly, the music and dance rituals in early Chinese literature invoked performance using artifacts to realize harmony between the human and the divine and between people, initiating, supporting and strengthening memories of ritual music and culture; secondly, naming activities in the field of social thought in the Axial Age acquired techniques from the making of artifacts that were used in normative discourse in politics, ethics, literature and so on, establishing the basic propositions of early Chinese culture; and thirdly, from the Han Dynasty on, the collection of inscribed artifacts was a branch of the systemic classification employed in construction of the whole cultural order of Heaven, Earth, man, events and objects. The three above-mentioned historical forms exhibit, narrate and sum up the social and cultural functions of artifacts. The artifacts left by ancient society have a non-static existence; their physical states bear within them certain latent forms of social ideology and paradigms of historical narration.

(10) Long-term Thinking on Constructing Tibet in Contemporary China
Xu Zhimin • 185 •

Since the peaceful liberation of Tibet in 1951, to shake off Tibet's poverty and backwardness and make it prosper alongside the rest of China, the central leadership with Mao Zedong at the core, combining Marxist theory on ethnic issues with the particular realities of Tibet, gave up the earlier plan of "shifting the troops garrisoning Tibet every three years to enhance morale," and began to consider a long-term thinking on constructing Tibet that involved making the troops to take root in and settle down in Tibet and the border areas. After reform and opening up in 1978, following the changes in the international and domestic situation, the Central government called on the people to "speed development in Tibet" and realize a great leapfrog progress in Tibetan development, and developed the method of "accountability for particular areas, counterpart support and regular rotations." That has enriched and supplemented the long-term thinking, and constitutes an important method of and pathway towards the long-term construction of Tibet. Since the 18th National Congress of the CPC, General Secretary Xi Jinping has summarized the Party's Tibet governance strategies over the past six decades, putting forward the idea that work on Tibet must uphold the important principles of "governing Tibet according to law, promoting the prosperity of the Tibetan people and the region on a long-term basis, increasing cohesion and building a solid foundation," giving a new historical orientation and epochal meaning to long-term thinking on building Tibet. Clarifying the history of long-term thinking on constructing Tibet and summarizing historical experience provides a historical basis and reference for our work on Tibet in the new period.

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